

in the lurid light of wrath and massacre. The Kansas emigrant is of a different cast.

"Nor will the great California and Australian colonization bear comparison for an instant with those of Kansas and Nebraska. They were merely desperate scramblers for gold upon a gigantic scale. Their immediate results were very striking. They were rapid, vehement, overflowing with dramatic life, and with a febrile, crazy force. But their absence of profound moral purpose strips them of all grandeur. Their level of eager and grovelling selfishness disfigure and revolve. It is only relieved here and there by a wild thirst for adventure. The Californian and Australian emigrant is a being far beneath the crusader, and beneath the followers of Cortes and Pizarro. He occupies the lowest rank in the scale of civilization. Of course, there are noble individual exceptions. I speak of the mass.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

Our edition of "Facts for the People" published two years ago is entirely exhausted.

EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE ERA.

L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broad street, London, England, has kindly consented to act as agent for the *National Era* in Great Britain and Europe.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The September number of this cheap monthly publication has been mailed to subscribers, and will be found a very valuable number for general circulation. The following is the table of contents:

Slavery in the District of Columbia.
Virginia Democracy.
Southern Demands.
The Case Stated.
Legislation in Kansas.
Texas Politics.
The Republican Movement.—The True Policy, Pennsylvania and Kansas—Judge Kane.
The Election of the next President.
Slavery in Maryland.
Senator Bonham repudiates Know Nothingism and Whigery.

We desire to call the particular attention of our friends to the importance of giving, at this important crisis in our political affairs, a very wide and general circulation to this monthly compilation of valuable political and statistical matter. The very low price at which it is published puts it within the reach of every Anti-Slavery man in the country to add it to his circulation. Back numbers can be supplied. We herewith annex the terms:

Six copies to one address	\$1.00
Fourteen copies to one address	2.00
Fifty copies to one address	6.00
The price is a little only half a cent more per copy than a year, paid in advance, at the office where the paper is received.	

"On no address," whenever possible; where subscribers cannot be obtained in this way, we waive the rule, and send to individuals.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS—OUR SUMMER HOME.

The season has not been the most favorable for a sojourn in the mountains. A little more warmth, and fewer rainy days, would have been acceptable. But, on leaving this, our summer home, we can think only of the bright days and glorious sunsets. Pleasant friends, too, we have had in abundance, so that when it was dreary outside, within doors there was blessed sunshine.

We still cling to the Flume House, as a place of permanent resort, preferable to the other mountain hotels. The prospect down the valley of the Pemigewasset is unsurpassed, and the mountains here assume their most beautiful forms. The proprietors, Messrs. Tyler & Rives, are polite, the entertainment most excellent, and the company all that heart could wish.

The Profile House, six miles above, standing in the Franconia Notch, is a much handsomer and better-built house, and the proprietors, Gilman & Hinnebusch, know well how to make hotel life agreeable; and there are some who prefer its locality to this.

Of the scenery here—Boho Lake, the Old Man of the Mountain, the Basin, the Pool, the Flume—it is not necessary to speak. Sketches and descriptions of them abound in New England—but new scenery has lately been brought to light, which, in picturesque beauty and rugged grandeur, exceeds them all. One, whose initials are not unknown to the readers of the *Era*, furnishes, in the following extract, the first description of what may be called

FRANCONIA FALLS.

I must give you a glimpse of our mountain life. The day is one of surpassing loveliness. The bright, warm sunshine on the mountain tops contrasts gloriously with the cool shadows of the birch and maple and beech trees, that skirt the road along the valley. The air, that creeps silently through the hissing tops of the hemlock, spruce, and fir, on the mountain side, comes with a soft, rustling sound, through the tender leaves of the maple and birch, and sets them dancing to its gentle music. Gay asters fringe the roadside, and crimson clusters of mossy berries gleam from every thicket.

Now, I dare say you have already pictured to yourself an idle party strolling along the valley at sunset, "each on his separate thought intent." "C—" "doing homage to nature," in "high sentimental" or "vague metaphysical" mood!" B—s low, moaning laugh, and quiet satire, come like "discord in divinest melody."

Never were you more mistaken. At an early hour of the morning, behold us marshalled in grotesque array, for what is here most unpoetically called a "scramble." Ladies with broad hats, short skirts, and high boots; and timid ladies, with uncertain step, made more insecure by trailing garments; gentlemen in boots with high, iron-shod heels, admirably adapted to secure a firm footing on the smooth granite rocks up which we are to clamber; and last, but not least, noisy children—for what would such an excursion be, without the music of their merry voices and their untiring fun? Off we start, some in wagons, some on foot, to our rendezvous at "the Basin." Here we cross the Pemigewasset river, and at a single bound, for the river rushes from the Basin through a deep, narrow fissure, between two ledges of granite. A gallant gentleman steps boldly across to lead the way, finds the passage easy, and returns to the near or shelving side, that he may assist the ladies. Firmly he plants himself, striking with his iron-shod heel upon the smooth, hard rock, to secure a better foothold. Alas, the slippery stool betrays his feet, and down he goes in the narrow channel, and into four feet of water! Such shouts of laughter and clapping of hands, in which the victim joins rather ruefully, as he stands helplessly waiting to be pulled out. Everybody laughs, for everybody expects to be in the same "fix" before the day is over. The path now leads across the woods for a few hundred yards, and then we descend a steep bank, to the stream of "the Cascades."

Ah, you have never heard of the Cascades before! "The Pool," and "The Flume," and "the Basin," and "The Old Man of the Mountain," and "Boho Lake," have all been chronicled and sketched for years. They are old story, but the Cascades are new to the public as was the New World to the adventurous mariner. Now and then, a woodman, or a trout fisher, have gone "prospecting" along its banks, but with no eye for anything but timber and trout; and so the beautiful stream has dashed on, in solitude and silence, unbroken save by its own music, and the cry of wild beasts, or the whoop of the Indian, the voice of the mountain wind, and the song of birds.

Everywhere in these mountains are abundant proofs of their solid granite formation. The surface is only covered with a thin vegetable mould, intermingled with loose rocks and trunks of fallen trees. In this loose mould the trees take root, and, if haply they can secure a firmer hold in some crevice in the rock, they may stand for centuries; but often they have no deeper root than earth and moss afford, and so are easily blown or washed down. And thus happen those terrible "slides," when earth, trees, and rocks, descend in a fearful avalanche, burying all beneath them in ruin, and leaving the bare granite ribs of the mountain to bleach in the winter snows and summer suns.

So the stream has washed for itself a granite bed along the side of the mountain. For the first half mile it flows in every variety of form—now sweeping in a broad, smooth stream, with arrowy swiftness, down the steep, polished granite; now, breaking into smaller streams, it whistles in beautiful miniature cascades and dashing rapids, leaping over ledges into little basins, that seem hollowed out of the solid rock, "not by the sport of nature, but of man." Here are picturesque rocks jutting out into bold ledges, where, from crevices in one warm, sunny rock, grow hellebore. Exquisitely beautiful they were, contrasted with the rugged grandeur around. Their slight, delicate bells, hanging out from so small a crevice, they seemed to blossom from the heart of the solid rock. From this point is an exquisite view of the valley below and mountains beyond. But the eye is entranced by the water. Up and down the long reach commanded by this point, is seen at one view all its loveliest forms, as it comes, dashing, gliding, whirling, foaming, sparkling, glancing, down the mountain side. The fringing trees bend from above their bright leaves quivering in the light breeze and glad sunshine; and so we reach the first cascade.

Here the water falls in a narrow stream, between two masses of rock, that rise high above on either side. It has a perpendicular fall of between forty and fifty feet, and the basin into which it descends is as beautiful as can be imagined. Our point of view is from a rock in the centre of the stream that flows from the pool. Before us is the silver waterfall, with huge rocks rising far above, and, on either side, steep banks and overhanging trees. All along, up the rocks and down to the water's edge, grow tangled wild vines, mingled with the brilliant berries of Solomon's Seal, and the feathery foliage of the mountain sumach. Everywhere, on rock, and root, and fallen tree, luxuriant mosses spread a soft carpet.

We cannot go up the rocks at this fall, so we must go around through the woods. It is exceedingly amusing to see delicate ladies "scrambling" up these rough ways. What a contrast to their city life! Here, a foot is carefully insinuated into a crevice of the steep rock, and a friendly hand from above hoists you up one stage, when very likely you are left holding with might and main to some overhanging tree, whose roots cling to the bare rock, like vagrants to society, without any "visible means of support." Hold fast! swing round carefully, and one bold jump puts you through safely, if it does not land you on a treacherous moss bed, where rock and chasm and tangled roots are all overspread with a smooth velvet covering, through which your foot sinks down to your thigh, and loose earth, until you wonder where you are going to stop. Fortunately, dangerous reptiles are rare in these mountains—scarcely even, in the valleys, an innocent water snake; so we are safe on that score. On go the merry mountaineers, tumbling over rocks and fallen timber, clambering from dizzy heights adown again to the bed of the stream; and hence, from the high rock above the falls, let us look away downward. We have only a glimpse of the world below us. Mount Tom seems almost bending over us; and in the valley between, no rock, nor stream, nor habitation of man, is seen, only the endless forest spread all around; while from beneath us, leap the flashing waters, which go singing and dancing down the mountain side, until, with a bend of the stream, they are swept from our sight. Look below. We are among the first to "scale the steep," and at the foot of the falls is a most picturesque group—some with one foot on the upward path, looking doubtfully behind at the long and toilsome way, with dim visions of a cold dinner at the end, and aching bones to-morrow; others are seated quietly, with a self-satisfied air, which says, plainly enough, "We have seen all that is worth seeing, and don't intend to make fools of ourselves." Folks may take that break-neck scramble who don't know any better. We shall go home with dry feet, and get our dinner in good time."

So, home they go, some with dry feet, and some home they will not anticipate.

Leaving half the party at the foot of the first falls, we push on. Every turn of the stream brings some new view, and is a fresh stimulus to exertion. All along, our path lies in the bed of the stream, sometimes with an easy ascent over rock as smooth as a city pavement, and again in the middle of the stream, where the polished boulders, washed by the torrents of many winters, make good stepping stones. A steady foot and a true eye carries one safely along this watery pathway, but everybody is not equally expert. Honorable gentlemen, whose vocation lies in their brains rather than their heels, made picturesque tableaux of themselves on that summer day. An ex-member of Congress, who was never known to prostrate himself to anything earthly, and whose back-bone was never even suspected of having a cartilage, so unbendable is it, had dashed on with characteristic enterprise. But one not far behind was just in time to see our honorable friend fairly tripped up, and laid across a rock, with legs and arms flying in all directions, and making the water fly too. "Oh, don't tell," was his appeal, as from his lowly bed he saw that his downfall had been witnessed. Further on, the fall behind a rock, which parts the stream above. The highest of these falls is fifty feet. The volume of water is not great, but it appears to the best advantage. In the principal one, the fall is broken about midway by a projecting point of rock, from which the water dashes off in a bright sheet, foaming and sparkling into the dark, deep pool below. On the other side, the lesser cascades fall over rough, irregular rocks, nearly perpendicular, but breaking the stream into a thousand flashing gems of light. Here, on the high rock above the cascades, we might linger long, for the warm sun shines pleasantly, and the cool mountain breeze plays around us; and though we have left the birds below in the valley, there is sweeter music in "the voices of many waters." Here stands a mighty hemlock, a monarch of the forest, its gnarled and broken branches looking as though they had braved the storms of centuries. But

size our party! Few have courage to climb the dizzy height, for we came over the rock by ways that none but people who do not mind trifles will dare. Some, who climb the rock for the view, can go no farther; and of all that gallant band, only six are left to thread the mazes of the mountain torrent. We had heard from the "old settlers" that this stream has its source in a lake, which is seen from Mount Lafayette. This lake lies on the east side of the ridge, and just behind Mount Cannon, in the direction and on the same range along which the stream of the cascades flows. So, six of the party determined to explore the stream to its source.

It is now half-past eleven o'clock, and we set out in good earnest in our pursuit. Provided with a light luncheon, and a box of matches, we feel quite equal to any encounter. For another mile, the stream is still beautiful as ever, and our path lies, now on this side, now on that, now in the middle, with the ever-recurring excitement of leaping over chasms, or from rock to rock, or swinging over deep pools by the overhanging trees, or by the same means steady our steps along the shelving rocks on the brink. At half-past twelve, we are at the forks of the brook, for it is no nothing more; and, according to our directions, following the right fork, we have another hour of rather heavy clambering. The stream grows smaller, and is frequently choked up with fallen timber. One of the party climbed the height beyond, to see what can be seen, but finds nothing. There is no lake in sight. And so we go up, up there the stream seems to come out of the mountain, and the very rocks that lie piled above us are covered thickly with soft green moss, and the valley, in a little silver stream, comes trickling gently down. Once over this steep place, (and it is as bad climbing on these mossy rocks,) we go on for another quarter of an hour.

It is now two o'clock, five hours since we set out, and quite time for dinner. How pleasant is the great, glowing fire, made of dry brush and drift wood! A flat rock is our table, and never was sweeter bread eaten than that we share on the mountain top. Just tired enough to feel the pleasure of rest, with the chill mountain air and our damp feet, making the fire a real luxury, we might linger around it for hours, but the homeward path is long, and the sun is already sinking westward of its heights above; and so, after an hour's refreshing rest, we decide to abandon the search, or, rather, we postpone the question. There is no lake at the head of the stream; it drains part of the long ridge extending from the Notch, southward to Mount Pemigewasset, and has its source in mountain springs.

This question disposed of, we close our deliberations, scatter our camp fire, and begin our downward march. However easy it may be to go down hill under ordinary circumstances, let no one go up this mountain stream, treating in the old adage. Whether the "hinges of the knee" will crook both ways with equal ease, I cannot say; but certainly we did not walk so briskly for the first half hour, nor indeed at any time with as much ease, on coming down, as we did in going up. It was quite delightful to get on level ground again, but long before we reached there, the sun had gone behind the mountain, and its long shadows were stretching over the valley, and climbing upward to the opposite summit of Mount Tom.

Our good cheer on the mountain gave us fresh spirits; and never did a merrier party turn their faces homeward, at the end of a "home" walk. Losing as little time as possible in sight-seeing, we move rapidly down, pass the forks of the stream, and so to the three cascades. A little expert sliding and dropping down carries us over ledges that took some what more time and strength to climb up, than we found that it was much easier to slip on the smooth rocks, coming down, than going up. But we must take our chance, and on we push with desperate energy. Some of us come down dryshod, and some slip in over and over again. These little disasters are the best part of the sport. There goes our tall friend, knee-deep into the water, taking with him one who hoped, by his aid, to keep out. What a picture they make, as, gathering themselves up, he wrings the water from the hem of her skirts on one side, and he, his face quivering with half-suppressed fun, performs the same useful office for her on the other side. That bright, many-boy face will not soon be forgotten. Farther on, we come to a steep pool, that lies under the side of a shelving rock; we are to pass over this pool, on a rather "shaky" decayed log; but as it had carried the large party in the morning safely over, we do not think of fear. All have passed safely but the two last: the gentleman, a veteran editor and well-known politician in New Hampshire, steps boldly on; and when more than half way over, calls the lady to "come on." She suspects the "plank," and says, decidedly, "No, it will not bear both!" "Yes, it will," replies the fearless man of experiments, "see!" and, suiting the action to the word, out he springs to the middle of the log, and down it falls with a crash and plunge, planting our friend, still on his feet, waist-deep in the middle of the pool, where he stands for a moment, looking up with such a deprecating face, that says plainly, though not in words, "Don't laugh!" But we do laugh; and all the more, when, on telling the story, we find it is not the first time he has ventured on a "shaky plank," and tried to get his friends on, too.

Out in the smooth granite, as with mallet and chisel, out of the solid rock, is the "Captain's Basin." It is about five feet across, and two deep. Our sturdy veteran, Captain W., who has trod the deck when the ship was nearly on her beam ends, with a firm foot and steady eye, is not quite so much at home on fresh as salt water—on the mountain cascade, as the wide ocean; a slight trip on the rocky brim lays him "broadside" in the cool water. So his bath is named the Captain's Basin. There were whispered reports that the highest functionary of the State, who was one of our party, had measured his length and breadth in that mountain stream; but, malice, like death, "loves a shining mark!" So we pass that by.

Right glad were we to find a carriage waiting for us at the road side. A short drive brought us safely to our hotel at seven o'clock, after nine hours' steady walking up and down the mountain torrent.

In the evening, most of our party dined until after ten o'clock, and the next morning were not much "the worse for wear."

Come and try this mountain life. It is charming.

M. L. B.

BLACK-BALLED BY THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.

The *National Era* publishes an article from this paper, in which we speak our minds very freely about the disunionists, who have banded together and stolen the respectable name of Republicans. It adds:

"The American *Organ* is a candidate for the House printing. Let every member, who wishes to be called a Republican, remember that the *Organ* is in fact in connection with this flattering article."

We apprehend that it scarcely needed that the *Era* should impress the fact of our hostility, as a reason why the Blacks should not patronize it; and though we have left the birds below in the valley, there is sweeter music in "the voices of many waters." Here stands a mighty hemlock, a monarch of the forest, its gnarled and broken branches looking as though they had braved the storms of centuries. But

to the practice of the *National Era*, to retort the coarse and vulgar epithets of the *Organ*; but it is proper to state that the editor, publisher, and proprietor, of this paper, Dr. Bailey, is not, and will not be, a candidate for the public printing.

A FALLACY OF MR. BENTON.

An extract is going the rounds of the Southern press, "from advance sheets of the second volume of Benton's Thirty Years' View," which shows that great minds are not exempt from great errors. The following extract will show that Mr. Benton has fallen into the trap which Ellwood Fisher laid some years ago, for the purpose of catching the ear of the South, in regard to the commercial condition of that section prior to the Revolution:

"To show the working of the Federal Government is the design of this View—how things are done under it, and their effects—the good may be approved and pursued, the evil condemned and avoided, and the machine of government better regulated, and the benefit of the whole Union, according to the wise and beneficent intent of its founders. It thus becomes necessary to show its working in the two great Atlantic sections, originally sole parties to the Union. The North and the South complained of for many years—on one part as unequal and oppressive, and made so by a course of Federal legislation at variance with the object of the Confederation, and contrary to the intent of the words of the Constitution. That complaint—believed it to be, to much extent, well founded—saw with concern the corroding effect it had on the feelings of patriotic men of the South; and often had to lament that he could not reach the stage of an organized, and quired him to give votes which his judgment disapproved and his feelings condemned. This complaint existed when he came into the Senate; it had in fact commenced in the first years of the Federal Government, at the time of the assumption of the States' debt, the incorporation of the first national bank, and the adoption of the fund system—all of which drew capital from the South to the North. It continued to increase; and at the period to which this chapter relates, it reached the stage of an organized, and quired him to give votes which his judgment disapproved and his feelings condemned. 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